

CD NO.

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RUMANIAN EXHIBITION SHOWS ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

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and ready-made clothing, which were made available to the consumer. The Five-Year Plan provides that in 1955, the over-all value of products in the textile industry will be 254 percent greater than in 1950. The construction of new mills with the most modern equipment will assure this goal. The achievements of the industry are symbolized by a picture of three Stakhanovites, Aurelia Sarkozi, Elisabeta Morar, and Rozalia Zahan, exchanging experiences.

The continued rise in the standard of living is closely connected with the expansion of the food industry. The Five-Year Plan provides for the modernization of present factories, as well as the construction of new plants for the production of sugar, edible pastes, bread, and other items. In 1955, production will be 319 percent greater than in 1950. Photographs at the fair show workers striving to achieve these goals.

The leather and shoe industries also contribute to the higher standard of living. In 1950, the production of leather footwear was 330 percent greater than in 1948. In 1955, production will be 219 percent greater than in 1950.

The national income in 1952 will be 23 percent higher than in 1951; thus, workers will be able to purchase more. To improve the material and cultural level of the people in 1952, it is first necessary to remove the causes which lead to nonfulfillment of the 1952 plan by the food industry. Local and cooperative enterprises will be created to meet this situation. There will be 40 percent more of these enterprises in 1952 than in 1951, reaching twice the 1950 figure. There will be an increase in the circulation of goods of 20 percent over 1951, as well as an improvement in collection and purchasing agencies.

Public health will be a prime concern. In 1952, hospital and vacation facilities will be broadened. Over 18,000 new beds will be set up, 500 new ambulances will be placed in service, and 750 first-aid stations will be established. Over 400,000 workers will be sent to rest homes and resorts. The exhibits show that the educational level is rising. In 1951, more than 500,000 illiterates learned to read and write.

There are 10,500 cultural halls, of which 500 were built in 1951. The number of scholarships to schools was twice as great in 1951 as in 1948 - 1949. Preschool groups and elementary schools were attended by 1.9 million pupils. Intermediate schools had an enrollment of 191,000 as compared to 40,000 in 1938. In 1950 alone, Rumania spent 45 billion lei for cultural activities.

Medium and heavy industry will help provide the material bases for a better life. The 1952 plan for industrial production calls for a 24.5-percent expansion over 1951. Medium industry will expand 35 percent. To achieve these goals, the attitude of indifference toward the reduction of production costs must be eliminated, the productivity of labor must be raised, tools must be better utilized, and raw materials, fuel, and electrical energy must be conserved.

Visitors to the fair were also interested in agricultural exhibits. These show that in spring 1951, the area under cultivation was three times as great as in 1949. In 1951, the number of MTS (Machine and Tractor Stations) was 250 times as great as in 1948. Photographs show rich harvests, as for example on the Nicolae Balcescu State Agricultural Cooperative in the Bucharest region. By using machines and tractors, as well as Soviet methods, the 6 Martie (6 March) Collective in Scortarul Vechi, near Iila Rayon, collected an average of 2,000 kilograms of cereal per hectare as compared to 600-800 on independent holdings. In 1951, the Secueni-Uncesti-Bacau Cooperative obtained 3,200 kilograms of grain per hectare, and the Chirnogi-Bucharest Farm, 3,160 kilograms per hectare of wheat and 6,500 kilograms per hectare of rice.

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There are exhibits to show the development of livestock, sales at agricultural cooperatives, and rewards for excellence of work. For example, one picture shows Andrei Cnape and his family at the Santana Collective in the Arad region. As payment for 890 workdays, the family received 12,423 kilograms of corn, 4,100 kilograms of wheat, 535 kilograms of onions, 440 kilograms of potatoes, other products, and a large sum of money. Other pictures show the joy of the peasant on receiving payment for his toil. Such pictures help to prove to the people that agricultural collectives can provide them with wealth and happiness.

The 1952 economic plan provides for greater consolidation of agriculture. Production will increase approximately 20 percent, animal raising will increase 25 percent. By increasing the number of machines and tractors, by expansion of the cultivated area, and by the use of fertilizer, the over-all production will be 188 percent greater in 1955 than in 1950. The production of cotton alone will increase 700 percent.

A part of the exposition is devoted to transport. The party has given special attention to this sector. The Five-Year Plan calls for the rapid increase in the capacity of all means of transport. In the first year of the plan, freight transport fulfilled quotas 108 percent, and over-all fulfillment was 116 percent. The 1952 plan provides for an expansion of all transport by 13 percent and of freight by 10 percent over 1951.

In 1951, the volume of investments and of constructions was approximately the same as in 1949 and 1950. In 1952, investments will be 70 percent greater than in 1951, and constructions will be 55 percent greater.

There were also exhibits showing achievements in the chemical industry and in the general field of science.

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